

MAYOR ADVOCATES EIGHT-CENT GAS

Records Show That City's Profits Amply Justify Reduction.

ANNUAL REPORT SENT TO COUNCIL

Purchase of Dock and Erection of New Bridge Over James River Among Important Recommendations—Municipal Affairs Ably Reviewed in Document.

Some Recommendations

- Reduction of the price of gas from 10 to 8 cents.
- Purchase and operation of the Richmond Dock.
- Erection of new Free Bridge, to be named for Commodore Murray.
- Acceptance of offer of Thomas J. Todd and erection of free public library.
- Reorganization of City Nursery and better care of shade trees.
- Completion of Park-to-Park Hotel.
- Better system of accounting for water and electric departments.
- Publication of a municipal bulletin.

Reduction in the price of gas from 10 to 8 cents, acquisition of the Richmond Dock, a new free bridge, a public library and a number of other public improvements are recommended in the annual message of Mayor Richmond, submitted to the Common Council last night. The Mayor especially commends the intelligence and patriotism of the City Council in paying the way for a simplified form of city government, even though many members in voting for the plan voted themselves out of office. He reviews briefly the growth and progress of Richmond during the past year as having been steady and progressive along conservative lines, as while assurance of permanence, while this prosperity is due primarily to a favorable situation and natural advantages, much credit is given to the civic spirit and enthusiasm and to the co-operation of all business organizations with the city government in making the city known, in stimulating manufacturing and trade, and in securing adoption of those measures which will promote the moral and material welfare of the people. A table is submitted showing the increase in jobbing, manufacturing, and bank business, and to the increase in building, repairs, etc.

Richmond's Public Debt. The Mayor reports that the finances of the city have been ably and conservatively managed by the Finance Committee of the City Council. He makes the following report as to the debt of the city:

The present bonded indebtedness of the city	\$11,449,458.50	
Debt cash and securities in the sinking fund	\$2,357,753.63	
Leaving the net bonded indebtedness outstanding	\$9,091,704.87	
Product cash in treasury	January 31, 1912	\$61,937.25

Total liabilities of the city, less cash and securities, \$9,091,704.87. The Constitution and charter, the bonded indebtedness of the city is limited to 15 per cent of the assessed value of the real estate. This assessed value is \$5,994,777. 15 per cent of the same is \$899,216.66. Deduct bonded indebtedness \$9,091,704.87. Resulting deficit \$8,192,488.21. Leaving a margin of \$1,449,458.50. If the amount of cash and securities in the sinking fund (\$2,357,753.63) is deducted, the city will then have a margin of \$5,834,734.87.

Reports showing the income and expenditures of the city, according to summaries of the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports, already published, are appended, showing total payments from the city treasury for all purposes last year of \$1,093,112.82.

The City's Finances.

The more important features of the message follow: The tangible assets of the city are now valued at \$20,000,000—more than double the amount of outstanding liabilities. The City Collector has collected and paid to the Treasurer the sum of \$2,143,193.65, which is the largest sum ever collected through that office. The Collector of Delinquent Taxes has collected and paid over the sum of \$96,735.74, which is also an increase over the collections of last year.

The Special Accountant has examined the financial transactions in all the departments and has verified the accounts for the payment of \$4,168,112.82 during the year. He has also acted as clerk of the Finance Committee and has rendered valuable services in making up financial and statistical statements for members of the Council, officers of the city and citizens and in answering communications relative to the affairs of the city. He again calls particular attention to the necessity of keeping an accurate account of the operations of the electric plant by charging it with all appropriations and giving it credit for its output of electricity for power and light. This should be done for without this accounting it will be impossible to ascertain the value of this plant to the city. He asks that the advisability of publishing a weekly or monthly bulletin, to give information as to the work of the city and to advertise it, be considered by the Council. Such a bulletin, if aided with discrimination, would be of great value to the city, and the present Special Accountant would be the most suitable person to edit and manage such a publication. He again recommends the appointment of a pur-

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AMENDMENT NEEDED

Sherman Antitrust Law Not Adequate to Present Conditions. Philadelphia, Pa., March 4.—Judge George Gray, of the United States Circuit Court for the Third Judicial District, in the proceedings before him, self and Judge Huntington and Cross for the framing of a final decree for the dissolution of the so-called powder trust, in the morning, in commenting on the difficulties encountered in carrying out a dissolution, that it was to be hoped that Congress some day will amend the Sherman Antitrust Act, passed twenty-one years ago, should be amended, in the light of experience had in the last two decades.

LIED TO EACH OTHER

Packers Gave Out Incorrect Figures to Their Competitors. Chicago, March 4.—Charles E. Barry, manager of the National Packing Company's beef department, testified in the packers' trial today that while he was superintendent of the New York district of the company from 1905 to 1910 he regularly obtained the weekly average margins of Armour, Swift and Monaghan in that market and wired them to the Chicago office.

BRIBE-TAKING CHARGED

Ohio State Senator Accused of Taking Money for Supporting Bill. Columbus, O., March 4.—Charged with having accepted a bribe of \$250 from a detective for his support of an insurance bill, State Senator L. H. Andrews, of Lawrence county, was placed on trial in criminal court today. Andrews' trial is the second resulting from indictments returned last spring in connection with an investigation of charges of bribery in the State Legislature, which was then in session. The first trial resulted in the conviction of Rodney J. Diegle, former sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate, who is now serving a three-year term in the penitentiary. He was accused of aiding and abetting in the alleged bribery of Senator Andrews.

ROTHSCHILD ATTACKED

Young Anarchist Makes Unsuccessful Attempt to Shoot Him. London, March 4.—William Tibbitts, a young man, is said to be an anarchist. To-night he made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot Leopold Rothschild in the latter was entering a motor car in front of the bank in St. Paul's churchyard. Tibbitts apparently had been awaiting a chance to murder Mr. Rothschild. As soon as he saw the banker in the car, he threw a revolver and fired three times. None of the bullets hit Mr. Rothschild, but a detective standing on the opposite side of the lane, following the bullet, caught one in the mouth, chest and neck, and the windows of the automobile were smashed. The assailant was arrested.

CORSET MAKERS STRIKE

Demand Reinstatement of Discharged Fellow Union Workers. Kalamazoo, Mich., March 4.—About 700 employees of the Kalamazoo Corset Company are on strike today, as a result of a strike order issued Saturday afternoon by the Corset Makers' Union. The union demands the reinstatement of discharged employees and an eight-hour day for the workers. The company has offered to take up the case of the discharged employees individually, but refused to agree to their former positions in a body. Most of the strikers are women. No disorder has been reported.

CHICAGO 75 YEARS OLD

Little Attention to Be Paid by Metropolis to Its Birthday. Chicago, March 4.—Today is Chicago's seventy-fifth birthday. No great amount of attention was given to the anniversary. There were no important commemorative observances. To-night copies of the State documents incorporating Chicago were read at the meeting of the City Council. The documents were read at the meeting of the City Council by Miss Valentine, a member of the Chicago Historical Society.

CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE

New York Man Set Fire to Flat, Daughter Burning to Death. New York, March 4.—John Fennelly, a subway guard, is under arrest here on a charge of homicide, following the death of his six-year-old daughter in a fire which burned out his apartment.

TWO COUNTIES GO IN FIFTH DISTRICT

Made Democratic by Addition of Halifax and Charlotte.

PRIMARY MEASURE FURTHER CHANGED

Senate Mutilates It Again—Conferring on Appropriation Bill. Legislative Redistricting Fight Begins To-Day. West Fails to Get Fee Bill Considered.

Quick settlement of the congressional redistricting problem before the Legislature was accomplished yesterday, when both the Senate and the House agreed without material opposition to the committee amendments to the Bowman bill, and it was sent to the Governor. Halifax and Charlotte counties are taken from the sixth district and placed in the fifth, and no other district in the State is affected.

All opposition was withdrawn yesterday morning, and it was agreed that the contemplated change would be for the best interest of the party, in making the fifth district safely Democratic. In view of the fact that no counties were to be added to the sixth district from the ninth, it was felt that the sixth would not be imperiled from a party standpoint. The House members from Halifax yielded gracefully to the decision of the Senate and to the call of the party.

The situation in reference to the Democratic caucus of the House was met by the proposition that the obligation then assumed had been disposed of by the passage of the original bill in the House.

Saunders Congratulated. Representative E. W. Saunders, of the fifth district, whose presence about the Capitol for the past week has principally contributed to the solution of the difficulties, was present in the House when that body agreed to the Senate amendments. He was surrounded by many friends, who congratulated him on the fact that his district is now safely Democratic.

With the congressional lines settled, the fight comes up today on the Senate and House districts, having been as a special order in the House for 12 o'clock. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with many of the provisions of the bill as reported from the House Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was to be expected, since any sort of changes which will increase representation to those sections where the population has grown must necessarily reduce the representation elsewhere. A protracted fight on the floor is quite likely, and between the two houses it may consume a large part of the remainder of the week.

Work Well in Hand.

Due to the early passage of the general appropriation bill, the business of the session is far more advanced than is usual at this period. It is barely possible that no night sessions will be necessary in either house, since it will be easy to dispose of all necessary legislation with two meetings of the Senate and one of the House, which have not yet been advanced to their engagement stand any chance of enactment.

The conference committee on the appropriation bill was appointed yesterday, and began its labors last night. It is expected that the bill may be reported back to-day. It is supposed that the Successor amendment will be struck out, as it is felt that the State should not appropriate to the school fund capitation taxes which are not paid to it. The conference are: Edward E. Johns, Captain W. Holt and W. Garrett, for the Senate; and A. M. Bowman, W. W. Baker and John S. Harwood on the part of the House.

Curtailed Primary Bill. The Senate proceeded yesterday to remove a few more sections of the Bowman primary bill. It put before the control of party committees instead of in the courts. All efforts in the direction of a uniform and statutory date for the holding of primary elections, and of adjusting the expenses of friends of candidates, were voted down.

It is presumed that when all amendments thought of are adopted, the Senate will pass the bill, although it is predicted in some directions that it will be finally defeated. Speaker Bryan will not accept the Senate amendments, and any sort of legislation on the subject would appear extremely doubtful. Although he had a majority of Senators with him, Senator J. E. West failed again yesterday to get his fee bill up out of its order. This measure is that which requires officers paid entirely or in part by fees to keep records of their receipts in order to furnish information upon which to base future legislation. A minority prevents taking the bill up for immediate consideration.

Treasurers Need Not Report. City and county treasurers won another victory yesterday, when they succeeded in adding to their long string of victories and their record of not a single failure, when the bill was defeated requiring them to make reports of the financial conditions in their offices. The measure had already passed the Senate. Its advocates in the House offered to amend it, and did so, to meet objections that it would be unnecessary and expensive to publish the reports in the newspapers, but this did not work. The fate of the bill was evident from the beginning.

In vain did Captain W. W. Baker tell of every house brought about in his county of Chesterfield, when a honest treasurer not into trouble because of lack of business methods in bookkeeping. He said the bill, looking to an improvement in the slipshod way of transacting the public business, was really to the interest of the treasurers, did they but realize it.

Four Senate bills in all were killed.

LITTLE STRIKERS TELL SAD STORIES

From Their Lips Committee Hears of Hunger and Privation.

MADE TO PAY FOR WATER TO DRINK

Driven From School by Poverty, They Live in Homes Where Meat Is Once-a-Week Luxury and Butter Almost Unknown—Cruelly Treated by Officers.

Washington, March 4.—Girls and boys, fourteen and fifteen years old, striking mill workers from Lawrence, Mass., testified today before the House Committee on Rules, which is considering a resolution to investigate conditions which followed attempts to send children from the strike-ridden city. Children told of working long hours for low wages, and how they had to pay the American Woolen Company a cent a week for drinking water, which they described as "canal water." Some told of seeing women beaten by police and children knocked down and hurried into wagons "like bundles of rags" at Lawrence a week ago Saturday.

Representative Victor Berger and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, were again before the committee. Both made statements about the rival union conflict at Lawrence, and both were cautioned against the use of personalities. After testimony of seven or eight children had been taken, Max Bogatin, a salesman of Philadelphia, one of the Socialist committee which went to Lawrence to accompany the strikers' children to homes in Philadelphia, was questioned regarding the charges of disorder and brutality at the Lawrence depot. He declared a soldier tried to keep him in the station by guarding the door with a bayonet.

Picked Up Like Bags.

"I saw the soldiers pick the children up by the legs, like they were rags," he said, and I saw one woman choked by a soldier.

"I was beaten by one of the policemen and still have wounds on my back where they beat me."

Miss Jane Boeck, also of the Philadelphia committee, corroborated much of Bogatin's testimony. "I was pushed by the police against a car and held there, so that I couldn't move," she said in describing the scene at the Lawrence depot. "The children were screaming and many were dragged into military trucks and literally thrown there."

Samuel Golden, eighteen years old, testified he received \$1.51 for three days' work, and never made more than \$5.10 in a week. He said children paid 5 cents a week for drinking water, and he said he had seen a woman doctored an hour pay if they were late. His father never made more than \$9 a week, he said.

Not Enough to Eat.

"I wouldn't have kept on at school, but we did not have enough to eat," said he.

Do you ever go hungry?

"Sometimes, we never have any butter."

August Wante, a French boy, fifteen years old, said he paid 10 cents a week for drinking water. "Was it good water?" he was asked. "It was canal water we got," replied Wante.

Wante said he got 5 cents a week for spending money out of his wages. John Bolderer, fifteen, a Lithuanian, said he got \$5.10 a week, and so did his father.

"Did you like things better in the old country?" asked Representative Lenroot.

"Not much better. I think I would rather be there, but I wouldn't want to go home. My father spent lots of money to come over here."

"Would you like to go to school?" "Yes, but I have to work, and it's hard. We can't eat bread and water all the time."

"How often do you have only water?" "Sometimes for two days at a time."

"How often do you have meat?" "Once a week."

"Not often?" "No, we have bread and molasses and sometimes beans."

Victoria Wismarski, fourteen, was the first girl witness. She said she was one of eight children. She testified to the riot at the depot.

"Do you get enough to eat?" Victoria was asked.

"When we were all working I did."

Her Scarp Torn Off. Camilla Taal told how her scarp had been torn off by the machinery in one of the mills. The company had paid a seven months' hospital bill, she said. Several other children testified.

"There has been some question," said President Gompers, in his argument before the committee, "as to the authority of this committee to make this inquiry into conditions at Lawrence."

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LIAR! LIAR! LIAR! LIAR! LIAR! LIAR!

—THE COLONEL.

Chief Ananias Elects "A. P." and Noyes to His Club.

FAMOUS LETTER IS MADE PUBLIC

Roosevelt Says North American Editor Did Not Give It Out, Because He Is "Honorable Man"—Admits Saying He Would Not Be Candidate for Presidency in 1912.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—The Washington Star today prints under a New York date what purports to be the full text of the letter written by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt saying that he would not be a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1912. The letter, addressed to E. A. Van Alkenburg, president and editor of the Philadelphia North American, reads as follows:

"June 27, 1911. 'My Dear Mr. Van Alkenburg: I am really obliged to you. Now will you not give Mr. McClatchy from me a copy of this letter that I am writing to you, and also send a copy of the letter to Mr. Frank L. Noyes?'

"Mr. McClatchy states that Mr. Noyes informed him, about the story sent me by the 'A. P.' that Mr. Roosevelt had pledged himself to support Mr. Taft for a second term, that he (Mr. Noyes) had the same information from sources entirely independent of those from which the Associated Press received its story."

"Mr. Noyes states that he understood that I did so express myself to a member of the Cabinet and also to an insurgent Senator, and says that he believes that President Taft thinks that he has assurance of support from me. Mr. Noyes adds that he explains my denial on the theory that I had explained my attitude confidentially and felt entitled to deny it when it was given publicly."

No Participle of Truth.

"Will you tell Mr. McClatchy and Mr. Noyes from me for send them copies of this letter, that Mr. Noyes is absolutely and completely misinformed and that there is not one particle of truth in the statements made to him which he then repeated to Mr. McClatchy? The only two members of the Cabinet to whom I have recently spoken are Messrs. Meyer and Stimson."

"The former wrote me and the latter informed me verbally what in each case I knew already, that neither of them had made any such statement to Mr. Taft or to any one else, and that both of them understood perfectly clearly that I was not going to support any man for the nomination in 1912, neither Mr. Taft nor any one else. The insurgent Senator of whom Mr. Noyes speaks is as wholly mythical a character as the Cabinet minister of whom he speaks."

"He cannot give the name of that insurgent Senator or find it out, for he will find that his informant will not give it. I made no such statement to any insurgent Senator or to any Cabinet minister, or to any other human being."

"The simple fact is that these stories are not misunderstandings; they are deliberate inventions. Mr. Noyes is entirely in error in stating that President Taft thinks he has assurance of support from me. Mr. Taft thinks nothing of the kind. He knows he has no assurance of support from me, and neither Mr. Noyes nor any one else has one least little particle of ground for the opinion thus expressed. I at first thought that the position was given out from the White House, and I am now assured that it was gotten up and given out by the Associated Press representative at the White House, and from Mr. Noyes's statement I should gather that this was true."

Made Out of Whole Cloth.

"I tell Mr. Noyes, as president of the Associated Press, to know that the story was not a misunderstanding, was not based upon misinformation, but was a deliberate invention, made out of whole cloth, without one particle of basis behind the imagination of the man who made it."

"I have expressed myself perfectly freely to a large number of men in this matter, always to the same effect, telling you, for instance, personally, and those who are with you at lunch at my house, and telling them that I had no intention of supporting Mr. Taft, and that I had no intention of supporting Mr. Taft."

"I have said to you at lunch at my house, and to you at the Lincoln Madison and Billy Jacob and Secretary Meyer and Secretary Stimson, all alike, just exactly what I have said always, that I would not be a candidate in 1912 myself, and that I had no intention of taking part in the nomination for or against any candidate."

"Sincerely yours, (Signed) 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'"

The national Taft headquarters today made public the complete letter written by Mr. Roosevelt August 18, 1911, to A. P. Moore, publisher of the Pittsburgh Leader asking him to cease advocating the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Moore: I very greatly appreciate your kind and friendly feelings, but I am sure you will understand me when I say that I must ask not only you, but every friend I have, to see to it that no movement whatever is made to bring me forward for the nomination in 1912."

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PROVIDES FOR PARCELS POST

Post-Office Appropriation Bill Is Introduced in House by Moon.

Washington, March 4.—A parcels post system is provided for in the regular post-office appropriation bill introduced today by Representative Moon, of Tennessee. The measure would set the form mail carrying plan to domestic mail matter and permit the transportation of eleven pounds of merchandise.

The bill would permit post-office employees the right of retention of Congress now denied by rules of the Post-Office Department. The appropriation carries a total of \$25,527,712, a decrease in the department estimates of \$1,342,314. Another provision of the bill for the protection of railway mail cars requires that railway mail cars be constructed of steel, the present cars to be substituted at the rate of 20 per cent a year until the new cars are entirely of steel construction.

Chairman Moon's report disagrees with the report from the Post-office department that it has been self-sustaining, and finds a deficit instead of a surplus.

TROUBLE FEARED TO-DAY

Hundreds of Pickets Being Placed by Strikers.

Lawrence, Mass., March 4.—Another crucial day in the textile strike is looked for to-morrow. The strikers made preparations to-night to increase the hundreds of pickets who did duty today. The mill agents claim that many operatives who remained away this morning through fear of violence will report for duty to-morrow to receive the wages in pay.

The entire police force will be on duty, while the militia will be stationed in the mill zone ready to respond. The strikers claim that the number of operatives at work today, aside from the thousand or more members of the Central Union, did not exceed the number working last week. This indication that they are holding their own was pleasing to the strike leaders.

How long the mills will hold open their offer of an increase is not known. The strike has been going on since it was announced that after Wednesday morning the management will not guarantee work to strikers.

Until that time, the strike employes will be taken back at the increased scale.

CLARK CALLS IT A LIE

Denies That He Is In Presidential Trust to Beat Wilson.

Washington, March 4.—Representative Burleson, of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, today issued a prepared interview in which he said that Governor Harmon, Speaker Clark and Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, had formed a "presidential trust" to beat Governor Wilson for the Democratic nomination.

The statement followed closely the publication of a report much to the same effect.

Speaker Clark to-night ignored the Burleson interview, but of the published report requested that it be taken out of the record.

"The story that I am in a combination with Governor Harmon and Mr. Underwood to defeat Governor Wilson for the presidential nomination is a malicious lie. So are the statements that I am in a combination with Governor Harmon and Mr. Underwood to defeat Governor Wilson for the presidential nomination."

"Now, I want to say something stronger than that. In a very short time we will have one of our trials in the world, and they will be the United States of Asia (including Europe), the United States of Africa and the United States of America."

"Look at the world's progress in the last 100 years. See what Japan has done in the last 10 years. See what the future of the new Chinese republic, with its 400,000,000 people."

BET SUGAR MEN PROTEST

Say Passage of Bill Would Ruin Their Business.

Washington, March 4.—The beet sugar producers of the West today threatened a protest with the Ways and Means Committee of the House against the free sugar bill, claiming its adoption would destroy their business and at the same time be a complete victory for the big Eastern refiners, who would have a practical monopoly under it.

The protest was addressed to chairman Underwood and signed by C. C. Hamlin, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Beet Sugar Industry representing 90 per cent of the producers.

WORKING FOR UNDERWOOD

Bankhead Believes South Will Line Up for Him.

Atlanta, Ga., March 4.—United States Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, today actively in charge of the Southern bloc of Congress, declared Underwood, of the same State, spent today here in the interest of his campaign. He declared the Underwood campaign was a "big game" and that he had expressed his belief that the majority of Southern delegations would back him for President.

Senator Bankhead had a conference with Clark Howell, national committee man for Georgia. He will visit other sections of the South before returning to Washington.

WICKERSHAM STILL ANGRY

He Threatens to Resign From American Bar Association.

Washington, March 4.—Attorney General Wickersham today threatened to resign from the American Bar Association if that organization continued its exclusion of a committee in ousting William L. Lewis, a negro, and an Assistant Attorney General, from membership.

The Attorney General declared that he was not fighting for the admission of a negro to the organization, but was fighting against the idea that the American Bar Association could do a thing which he believes to be illegal.

IS TAFT SWINGING PATRONAGE CLUB?

Bristow Asks Senate to Investigate His Conduct.

NORTH CAROLINA CASE IS CITED

Reads Letter From Southern Postmaster Charging "Pernicious Activity" Among Federal Officeholders in Their Mad Scramble for Delegates to Convention.

Washington, March 4.—Senator Bristow tossed a firebrand into the Senate today when he introduced a resolution, apparently aimed at President Taft, asking an inquiry into reports that ten nominations of Federal officeholders in North Carolina had recently been withdrawn by the President to induce politicians in that State.

The inquiry also would be directed to learn if post-office inspectors were being sent through the country as political emissaries, and if postmasters were being threatened with removal if they failed to support certain candidates.

Pernicious Activity Charged. Senator Bristow read to the Senate a letter from Postmaster George R. Lewis, of Birmingham, Ala., which charged Postmaster Truman H. Aldrich, recently appointed at Birmingham, and other Federal officers with political activity for President Taft. Senator Bristow did not get the letter before the Senate, however, without objection.

Its being read by the clerk, thereupon Senator Bristow called for the letter and read it himself.

Postmaster Lewis's letter was to Post-Office Inspector W. J. Maries replying to the inspector's charge that he had been guilty of political activity in December, 1910, and May, 1911. It is dated February 24.

Lewis began his letter by saying that Maries had appeared in Birmingham two days after he (Lewis) had voted for resolutions indorsing Roosevelt. Maries arrived, he said, at the time when a political meeting was being held and when "it was a matter of public notoriety that Federal officeholders in the Southern States, especially Alabama, are a mass of seething political activity."

He charged the inspector with "shutting your eyes to the most flagrant examples of pernicious political activity in behalf of President Taft, while you are endeavoring to investigate and punish these lines of your investigation among those lines only against a few postmasters who have expressed a preference to Roosevelt."

Among other things, Lewis charged that Postmaster Aldrich and two of his letter carriers attacked a county election board, and that he (Lewis) attended a meeting of the Republican district executive committee, the letter says, and this is Lewis's version of what happened:

Boils Convention. "When I was called upon by the roll call that sixteen members of the committee stood in favor of indorsing Roosevelt for President and eleven members were opposed, with those eleven members Aldrich withdrew from the floor of the committee, and at the time he withdrew he called for a line and then he went to the front of the hall and he shook his fist at a member of the committee and stated that he 'would settle with him outside.' In addition to this Aldrich has been writing letters to postmasters and others over this district endeavoring to get them up in opposition to Colonel Roosevelt and in favor of President Taft."

"If you are desirous of pursuing this investigation as to 'pernicious political activity' in an unbiased way along proper and legitimate lines you can easily ascertain the facts by furnishing you with the names of those from whom you can ascertain the facts, that on the morning of the meeting of the committee in Birmingham, two postmasters—L. Wilson, of Blocton, Ala., and M. C. Fuller, of Centerville, Ala.—members of the committee, came to the law office of Judge Oscar R. Hundley, in Birmingham, where A. L. Elam, a member of the committee from Bibb county, was in consultation with Hundley and other friends of Colonel Roosevelt, when they requested a private interview with Elam, and Judge Hundley tendered a room in his office where they could have their private interview."

"Thereupon these two postmasters, in person, and promises of office, favored, endeavored to get Elam to change his allegiance from Colonel Roosevelt and side with them in their effort to have this committee indorse the candidacy of President Taft."

Colonel Candidate in 1916. Lewis in his letter also charged Postmaster P. B. Barker, of Mobile, Ala., with activity for President Taft and says Barker's absence from his office has caused criticism throughout Alabama. Barker, he says, is now writing letters to postmasters urging them to indorse President Taft. He attempts to quote from one of Barker's letters in follows:

"Roosevelt has no idea of being a candidate for President, but is simply pretending to run in order to get Taft committed to his candidacy in 1916, committed to his candidacy in 1916, when Roosevelt will come out and indorse Taft."

Barker, Lewis says, has been giving out interviews for Taft and against Colonel Roosevelt.

Lewis sent a copy of his letter to President Taft and to the Civil Service Commission. He denied having neglected his office for politics.

Senator Bristow's resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, which will consider the cost of such an inquiry.

Citizenship Bill Passed. Washington, March 4.—The House today passed a bill granting citizenship to the people of Porto Rico. The measure now will go to the Senate.